

# MAYSVILLE WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

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## THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
ROSS & ROSSER,  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, SEP. 29, 1864

### A Morning Hymn.

Sing to the Lord!—The shades of night  
At his command have passed away,  
And the morning's doubtful light  
Hath brightened to the full orb'd day.

Watched by that Eye that never sleeps,  
Safe and in confidence we sleep;  
Who sun and stars innumerable keeps,  
His servants faithfully have kept.

No earthquake shok, no hungry flame,  
No tempest with destroying breath,  
At midnight to our dwelling came,  
To make our sleep the sleep of death.

Thy guardian angels, Lord! were near,  
To smooth the pulse and sooth the breast;  
Nor torturing pain, nor hastening fear  
Broke the sweet quiet of our rest.

New called to duty by the light,  
Our morning thanks to thee we pray  
For the kind ministry of the night,  
For the new glory of the day;

For we preserved, for strength renewed,  
For the dear Lord that guards us still;  
But best we speak our gratitude  
By wills submissive to thy will.

### Hope.

The world may change from old to new,  
From new to old again;

Yet hope and hover, forever true,  
Within man's heart remain.

The beams that bles the weary soul,  
The strategies of the strong,

Are steps to war I some hot goal,

The story of Hope's song.

Hope leads the child to plant the flower,  
The rose to sow the seed;  
Nor leaves insufficient to her bont,  
But prompts again to deeds.

And even upon the old man's dust  
The grass is seen to wave,

We look through fallen tears—to trust  
Hope's sunshine on the grave.

Oh! not it is no flattering lure,  
No fancy, weak or fond,  
When hope won't bid us rest secure  
In better life beyond.

Nor loss nor shame, nor grief nor sin,  
Her promise may gainssay;

The voice Divine hath spoke within,  
And God did never betray.

From the Atlantic Monthly.  
The Bridge of Clouds.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Burn, O evening hearth, and waken  
Pleasant visions, as of old!  
Though the house by winds be shaken,  
Safe I keep this room of gold!

All no longer wizard Fauney  
Builds its castles in the air,  
Luring me by necromancy  
Up the never-ending stair!

But, instead, it builds me bridges  
Over many a dark ravine,  
Where, 'neath the ga-ty ridge,  
Catacombs dash and roar unseen.

And I cross them, littl' heading  
Blast of wind or torrent's roar,  
As I follow the receding  
Footsteps that have gone before.

Naught avails the imploring gesture,  
Naught avails the cry of pain,  
When I touch the flying vestre,  
Tis the gray robe of the rain.

Baffled I return, and leaning  
O'er the parapets of cloud,  
Watch the mist, that, intervening,  
Wraps the valley in its shroud.

And the sounds of life, ascending,  
Faintly, vaguely, meet my ear,  
Murmur of bells and voices blending  
With the rush of waters near.

Well I know what there lies hidden,  
Every tower and town and farm,  
And, again, the land forbiddes,  
Resumes its vanquished charm.

Well I knew the secret places,  
And the nests in hedge and tree;  
At what doore are friendly faces,  
In what hearts a thought of me.

Through the mist and darkness, sinking,  
Blown by wind and beaten by shower,  
Down I fling this thought I'm thinking,  
Down I toss this Alpn flower.

The female soldiers, discovered in the  
disguise of regular uniform, are said to be  
good fighters. Prentiss says the women  
who wear the breeches always were.

Oysters are more plentiful on the shores  
of the Chesapeake this season than they  
have been for a number of years. The  
creeks and bars are said to abound with  
those of the best quality.

### Statement of Bishop Kavanaugh.

To the Public:—It is well known to the public that I was recently arrested by the military authorities on this coast, and was required to answer to certain charges preferred against me, by persons even now unknown to me. If I were but a private individual, holding no official position in the Church with which I am connected, I should perhaps deem it best to remain content with the vindication of my conduct, as established by the investigation before Generals Mason and McDowell; but claiming, as I do, to be a minister of Christ, and elected, as I am, with the high functions of a Bishop in the Church, whose duty it is, by precept and example, to inculcate the lessons taught by my Divine Master, I owe it to the cause of religion and truth, and to my high and sacred calling, to explain to the public frankly, and in all humility, the circumstances connected with my arrest. The very fact of my arrest implies a suspicion of improper conduct on my part, and it is due to the Church of which I am minister, that I should explain the circumstances, that no reparation may rest upon the cause of the religion which I profess to teach and practice. In making this publication, I have no motive but to vindicate myself from suspicion, and my high office from reproach; and I do, with no feelings of compunction, against the military authorities, by all of whom I was treated with the utmost courtesy and kindness.

With this preliminary explanation I now proceed to state, that while I was in attendance at a camp meeting, some thirty miles from Stockton, at the ranch of Mr. Black, on the road to Copperopolis from the city of Stockton, on the 13th day of July, 1863, when that denomination numbered less than two hundred members on this continent,—Soon after their marriage they migrated to Kentucky, descending the Ohio river in the second flat boat that left Fort Duquesne, (now Pittsburg,) for the wilderness of Kentucky. The voyage was a perilous one, the country on either shore being infested by hostile savages. The next boat which followed them was attacked by Indians, fifty miles above Maysville, lost some of its passengers, and narrowly escaped capture.—Mr. Stevenson and his friends, however, arrived safely at the mouth of Limestone, and, found a refuge in a 'blockhouse,' or fort, in the narrow bottom where Maysville now stands, and a few weeks after removed to Kenton Station, a few miles distant.

During their stay in Kenton Station, Rev. Benjamin Ozlen, a Methodist preacher, arrived there, having been appointed, with Jas. H. Haw, Presiding Elder, to travel "Kentucky Circuit." The missionary found a cordial welcome to the cabin of Mr. Stevenson. Soon after this, Indian hostilities ceased, and Mr. Stevenson erected a cabin a few miles distant, on a tract of land he had purchased, and there removed his family; and in that cabin, within the same year, 1863, James Haw and Benjamin Ozlen organized the first society of Methodists established in the wilderness of Kentucky.—From that time to his death, covering a period of forty years, his house was a regular preaching place, and there the weary itinerant preachers found days of pleasant rest from their arduous labors. To the primitive cabin first erected, other and larger buildings were added; but nothing now remains to mark the place notable in the early history of Kentucky Methodism, save the adjacent burying ground, where sleep the remains of Thomas and Sarah Stevenson, and many of their pioneer neighbors, the old spring, the foundations of destroyed houses, and a massive stone chimney, which stands, or did stand a few years since, a monument alike of early Methodism, and of the mechanical skill of Governor Tom McTaule, who erected it, and who subsequently distinguished himself in the war of 1812, was nine years in Congress from Kentucky, and four years Governor of the State, and throughout his political career was familiarly known as "Old Stone Hammer."

After submitting this statement, I called in person upon Gen. McDowell, who received me respectfully, and expressed his satisfaction with my explanation in reply to the charges preferred against me. We then had some conversation in respect to the name of the "Methodist Episcopal Church South." I explained to him that this name was adopted in 1854, at the time when a division, unfortunately, occurred in the Methodist Church, and, of course, long anterior to the war, and when the country was entirely at peace; and that the term "South" was appended, not as indicating a political sentiment, but as geographical, and to designate the new Church organization from the old, and that it was intended to have no significance as applied to the existing war which afflicts the country. The General, however, thought that in the present condition of the country, the term "South" as applied to a Church organization on this coast, was not only of questionable propriety, but was liable to misinterpretation.

On leaving the General, I was most favorably impressed with his soldierly bearing, and with his evident desire to perform the delicate duties of his high station in a just and impartial manner, and I shall not soon forget the courtesy for which I am indebted to him and his associate officers concerned in my arrest. And in this connection I am sorry to say, that neither I, nor those of my friends conversant with the character of the charges preferred against me, blame any of the military functionaries in charge of the Pacific coast for calling me to an account for the same alleged against me. The unscrupulous witness, it is presumed, has rendered himself powerless of evil with the officers of this post.

I have deemed this explanation proper, not so much to vindicate myself, as to shield my sacred office from the scum of the world.

H. H. KAVANAUGH.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10th, 1864.

WATT THE INVENTOR OF THE STEAM ENGINE.—A young man, wanting to sell spectacles in London, petitioned the Corporation to allow him to open a little shop, without paying the fees of freedom, and he is refused. He goes to Glasgow, and the Corporation refuse him there. He makes the acquaintance of some members of the University, who find him very intelligent, and permit him to open his shop within their walls. He does not sell spectacles and magic lanterns enough to occupy him in his time; he occupies himself at intervals in taking up arms and remaking all the machines he can come at. He finds there are books on mechanics written in foreign languages; he borrows a dictionary and learns those languages to read those books. The University people wonder at him, and are fond of dropping into his little shop in the evenings, to tell him what they are doing, and to look at the queer instruments he constructs. A machine in the University collection wants repairing, and he is employed. He makes it a new machine. The steam-engine is constructed; and the giant mind of James Watt stands out before the world—the herald of a new force of civilization.—But was Watt educated? Where was he educated? At his own work-shop, and in the best manner. Watt learned Latin when he wanted it for his own business.—He learned French and German, but those things were tools, not ends. He used them to promote his engineering plans, and to keep his hands busy.

Scarcely knowing what he did, he arose took the bible and hymn book, sang and prayed, and announced his text: "Prepare to meet thy God," and preached with power and great success. Seven persons made profession of conversion that night, some of whom were known to be shining lights of young Edward in particular, in prayer meeting exercises, attracted to a prayer meeting at his father's house a large number of irreligious persons, among whom were many of his young associates. By a singular circumstance all of the members accustomed to participate in prayer meetings were absent; whereupon, an irreligious man importuned Edward to preach for them.—Edward, knowing what he did, he arose took the bible and hymn book, sang and prayed, and announced his text: "Prepare to meet thy God," and preached with power and great success. Seven persons made profession of conversion that night, some of whom were known to be shining lights of young Edward in particular, in prayer meeting exercises, attracted to a prayer meeting at his father's house a large number of irreligious persons, among whom were many of his young associates. By a singular circumstance all of the members accustomed to participate in prayer meetings were absent; whereupon, an irreligious man importuned Edward to preach for them.—Edward, knowing what he did, he arose took the bible and hymn book, sang and prayed, and announced his text: "Prepare to meet thy God," and preached with power and great success. Seven persons made profession of conversion that night, some of whom were known to be shining lights of young Edward in particular, in prayer meeting exercises, attracted to a prayer meeting at his father's house a large number of irreligious persons, among whom were many of his young associates.

This is the universal expression of the Democracy of Indiana. The issue is the election of Lincoln or McClellan—this is the only alternative. When such an issue is presented, can any Democrat, can any conservative citizen, can any one who desires the supremacy of the law, order and constitutional liberty hesitate for a moment as to his duty? The election of Lincoln means war, anarchy and disunion—the success of McClellan will bring peace and the restoration of the Union. These are the issues involved in the elections of October and November.

### From the Owensboro Monitor.

REV. EDWARD STEVENSON, D. D.

Rev. Edward Stevenson, D. D., of the Louisville Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died at his residence in Russellville, Kentucky, on the 6th day of July, 1864, aged nearly sixty-seven years.

Dr. Stevenson was the son of Thomas and Sarah Stevenson, who were numbered among the early Methodists of America, and early pioneers of Kentucky. They united in the State of Maryland, with the second society of Methodists organized in America, in 1763, when that denomination numbered less than two hundred members on this continent.—Soon after their marriage they migrated to Kentucky, descending the Ohio river in the second flat boat that left Fort Duquesne, (now Pittsburg,) for the wilderness of Kentucky. The voyage was a perilous one, the country on either shore being infested by hostile savages. The next boat which followed them was attacked by Indians, fifty miles above Maysville, lost some of its passengers, and narrowly escaped capture.—Mr. Stevenson and his friends, however, arrived safely at the mouth of Limestone, and, found a refuge in a 'blockhouse,' or fort, in the narrow bottom where Maysville now stands, and a few weeks after removed to Kenton Station, a few miles distant.

During their stay in Kenton Station, Rev.

ferred upon him by the Annual Conference, of which he was a member, and the important trusts committed to his charge by the General Conference; composed of delegates from every conference in the Church, show the high estimation in which he was held by his brethren, and speak louder in his praise than any words of eulogy we might pronounce. The sickness, ultimately fatal, in his death, was long and severe. It was erysipelas, was caused apparently by a slight wound on his finger, made by piece of glass. During a considerable portion of his illness he delirium. But there were moments of consciousness, during which he gave evidence that his confidence was in Christ, whom he had preached so long as the Saviour of them that trust in and honor Him. Several times he joined with friends in singing with spirit and feeling the sacred hymns he had sung in other days. He expressed his gratitude to God for His loving-kindness to him, while for more than forty-five years he had preached his gospel. On one occasion he said: "My faith is invincible. I know in whom I have believed."—My record is on high. I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And, though, after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God. Whom I shall see for myself, and my eyes shall behold." Just before his death he exclaimed, "I am almost there!" In reference to departed friends who were named, he said, "they are all so happy up there;" and soon his spirit went up to swell the number of the happy ones there.

"Servant of God, well done;  
Rest from thy loved employ;  
The battle fought, the victory won,  
Enter thy Master's joy."

"Soil here of Christ, well done;  
Prize be the new employ;  
And whitest reward gain;  
Rest in thy eternal joy." J. W. C.

### A Happy Home.

The first year of married life is an important era in the history of man and wife. Generally, as it is spent, so is all subsequent existence. The wife and the husband then assimilate their views and their desires, or, so far as possible, conform them to each other.

I have somewhere read, says Rev. Mr. Wise, in his Bridal Greetings, of a bridegroom who gloried in his eccentricities. He requested his bride to accompany him into the garden, a day or two after the wedding. He then drew a line over the roof of their cottage. Giving his wife one end of, he retreated to the other side, and exclaimed:

Pull the line.  
She pulled it at his request, so far as she could. He cried:

Pull it over.

I can't pull it, she replied.

But pull with all your might, still shouting the whinnying husband.

But in vain were all the efforts of the bride to pull over the line, so long as her husband held the opposite end. But when he came round, and they pulled at the same end, it came over with great ease.

There as the line fell from the roof, you saw how hard and ineffectual was our labor when we both pulled in opposition to each other; but how easy and pleasant it was when we both pulled together! It will be so with us through life.

In this illustration, homely as it may be, there is sound philosophy. Husband and wife must mutually bear and concede, if they wish to make home a retreat of joy and bliss. One alone cannot make home happy. There needs union of action, sweetness of spirit and great forbearance and love in both husband and wife, to secure the great end of happiness in the domestic circle.

Home is no unmixed paradise of sweets; the elements of peace and true happiness are there, and so, too, are the elements of discord and misery; and it needs only the bitter spirit of the world without to make it a pandemonium, or the loving genius of harmony to make it the prompter of every affectionate impulse.

SMALL HOME-FAULTS.—Homes are more often darkened by the continual recurrence of small faults than by the actual presence of any decided vice. These evils are apparently of very similar magnitude, yet it is easier to grapple with the other. The eastern Traveller can combine his forces and hunt down the tiger that prowls upon his path, but he can scarcely escape the musquitoes that infest the air he breathes, or the fleas that swarm in the mud he treads. The drunkard has been known to renounce his darling vice; the slave to dress and extravagance, her besetting sin; but the warlike tempers, the irritating tone, the rude domineering manners, and the hundred nameless negligences that spoil the beauty of association, have rarely done other than proceed till the action of disgust and gradual alienation has turned all the emotions of affection from their course, leaving nothing but a barren track over which the mere skeleton of the companionship stalks alone.

Now and Then.—In looking over the Literary American, published at New York, in 1853, we find the following, relative to our then glorious and happy Union:

"The people are independent and happy; peace sheds her blessing on them; and intestine commotions are far away; plenty fills their barns; freedom of person and freedom of thought is their inalienable birthright. Such is the birthright we have received from our forefathers."

# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
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MAYSVILLE, SEP. 29, 1861

FOR PRESIDENT,

**GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,**  
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**GEORGE H. PENDLETON,**  
OF OHIO.

At the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States of the I.O.O.F., held at Boston, Mass., Sept. 20th, 1861, the following Brethren were elected as Officers for the next two years:

ISAAC M. VETTON, of Missouri, M. W. G. Site; J. P. SANDERS, of New York, D. G. Site; J. L. RIDGELEY, of Maryland, R. W. G. Sec.; J. VANSANT, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer.

**FREMONT'S POSITION.**—All the stories that Gen. Fremont is about to withdraw from the field; or has written a letter to that effect, are ascertained, on the authority of a confidential friend of his, to be absolutely false.—*World's Dispatch.*

**MCCLELLAN'S PROSPECTS IN KENTUCKY.**—It is cheering to hear from all quarters of the State, the assurances, that the people are uniting most heartily upon the democratic candidates for President and Vice President, and intend to give them a full vote in every county in the State. Democrats and Old Line Whigs are equally determined to demonstrate the strength of the opposition to the administration, and the weakness of its friends, by a critical union in their votes for McClellan and Pendleton. They will carry, we firmly believe, every county in the State.

Five-sixths of the people of Kentucky are opposed to the present administration. The election in November will show what a miserable handful of radicals are controlling the conduct and destiny of the people of Kentucky.

The dispatch announcing the capture of Early and Breckinridge, turns out to be entirely false.

The troops in the British army now number 148,242.

The total circulation of the notes of the Bank of England, the private banks and joint stock banks of the United Kingdom, was, on the 23d of July last, about \$135,000,000.

Gov. Powell spoke to a Democratic meeting of 5,000 at Rockport, Ind., a day or two since.

The Russian Telegraph from Omsk to Irkoutsk is completed, a distance of 3,285 miles. This completes the great telegraphic chain between the most westerly part of Great Britain and the most easterly part of Asia.

We wonder if it is true that Lincoln intends to suppress the singing and playing of the "Star Spangled Banner," because Pendleton's father-in-law wrote it?

## MARRIAGE OF BELLE BOYD.

Yesterday morning a most interesting ceremony of marriage took place at the church of St. James, Piccadilly. The bridegroom Lieutenant Samuel Wyld Hardinge, who is about thirty years of age, was an officer in the United States Navy, holding the rank of Lieutenant on board the American war steamer Coonacatoo. The lady who is about the same age as the gallant bridegroom was the daughter of General Boyd, of the army of the Southern States, who lately expired in prison; having been made prisoner by the Federals. The lady's career is full of the most eventful, heroic and romantic features. Her father, Gen. Boyd, who possessed vast estates in the territory of Virginia, early embraced the cause of Southern independence, and was soon entrusted with a command, obtaining the rank of General. His daughter, the bride, enthusiastically embraced the same cause, followed her father to the field, and accompanied him throughout his campaign with the celebrated Stonewall Jackson, and on two occasions heroically, as a modern Joan of Arc, led on the troops to battle; she was, however, in a skirmish captured and made prisoner, and conveyed to Washington, where she was imprisoned. Here she remained thirteen months, when she was exchanged for Gen. Cochrane, who had been made prisoner by the Confederates. On her return to the South, she went on board the Grayhound, Confederate steamer, which was captured by the Federal steamer Connecticut, while running the blockade. Lieut. Hardinge was sent on board the Grayhound as a prisoner, with his young heroine as a prisoner. The result was that they mutually became enamored, and escaped together from the ship, and found their way to this country, the bride having succeeded in withdrawing her lover from his allegiance to the United States flag, and enlisted his sympathies and support for the South.

It is the intention of Lieut. Hardinge, with his bride, to leave this country at the latter end of September, to run the blockade and enter the service of the Southern States. The marriage ceremony was comparatively private, being confined to the bride-maid and two or three lady friends, and the bridegroom being attended by a number of American gentlemen connected with the South. After the conclusion of the ceremony, the parties retired to the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn street, where the bridegroom has resided since his sojourn in this country, and partook of an elegant *dejeuner*.—*Liverpool Post*, Aug. 26.

## McClellan Meeting at Washington City.

An immense meeting of the masses to ratify the nomination of McClellan, took place at Washington City, almost within the shadow of the executive mansion, on Saturday the 17th inst., at which great license of speech was indulged and much enthusiasm prevailed. It is a significant fact that many soldiers were present and took part in the demonstration in favor of their late Commander. Our fellow-townsman Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth was present and addressed the meeting.

The following is an imperfect sketch of portion of his remarks:

Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, was introduced and said, we are assembled here to-night for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of McClellan and Pendleton. For the first time in my life I am a Democrat. It is idle to talk about peace and war, the present Administration is waging war on anti-slavery question. Seek by the election of McClellan to preserve the Constitution and the Union at all hazards. The Democrats listen not to the song of a new Union, they cry "give me back the Old Union, bought with ten thousand glories." We are called copperheads! Gentlemen, is all this multitude of people assembled here to do honor to a man who would dissolve the Union? [Cries of no, no!] Is it so that the mighty millions throughout the North whose households are draped in mourning that they have no love for the Union? They call McClellan a copperhead—they call that great statesman a copperhead, and say they want a dissolution of the Union—Gentlemen, the good sense of the American people will say no. It has long been the policy of the party in power to subjugate the eleven Southern States—reduce them, make them take an abject oath—the negroes to oppress white men of the South. Did they not say that Virginia could not come back unless she would consent to the abolition of slavery. It is not the object of the Administration to have a Union, but an anti-slavery boundary. (At this point of Mr. Wadsworth's speech two soldiers stepped on each side with a flag in their hands and stood by him during the remainder of his speech.) This was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

I thank the soldiers here for their presence to-night. When the people of Virginia where the bones of Washington are, cease to be free, then I have no longer any use for freedom. Gentlemen I have not long been a Democrat, I have become disgusted with this Administration and party, and I sought new company. I take George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton, the platform, and the letter of acceptance. It means Union forever. I am not one of those who believe subjugation is Union. You never can have peace with the Southern people until you turn this Administration out. They will not lay down their arms as long as this Administration is in power. Has not the present Administration by unconstitutional acts struck down the means of personal liberty, the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and the writ of habeas corpus. It is for you to say if you will for four years longer continue to wage this bloody war. (Three cheers were here given for Vallandigham.)

Mr. Wadsworth was followed by several distinguished gentlemen, among them the Hon. Thos. B. Florence, who said:

Hon. T. B. Florence, being loudly called for came forward and said it would be impossible for him to make a speech as he could not make himself heard. He said the present Administration is disgraced before the civilized world for the tyranny and despotism which has characterized their acts. McClellan says he will exhaust every effort to give peace to the land and the restoration of the Union. He would abolish these bastiles and let good citizens go free; he would abolish these military commissions who now send men to prison, and we would have once more the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press. We must get rid of this military despotism. On some other occasion I will criticize the acts of the Executive power, and hold up for your scorn the tyranny and despotism which has characterized its acts. They are traitors to the Constitution and the Union. I congratulate the people of Washington on this vast assemblage here to-night, and I trust sincerely that we may have success in November next.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A COMPANY OF RECRUTS.—A gentleman who arrived here this morning, on the Louisville mail boat, informs us that he learned from several persons who took passage at Carrollton, Ky., that a company of men raised in Carroll County, for the Federal service, had been captured by Jesse. The men were equipped, and were on their way to Henry County when captured. Our informant says that it is believed by some that Jesse well understood beforehand that he was to get the company when it was raised, and that the men comprising it wished to go with him. Carroll County, it is well known, is one of the most disloyal in the State.—*Cin. Times*.

SHOULD ONE TRY TO CROSS A STREAM UPON A BLIND HORSE, AND FIND THAT THE ANIMAL HAD MISSED THE FORD, BUT HIS FOALING, AND WAS RAPIDLY RUSHING TO INEVITABLE DESTRUCTION, WOULD HE NOT INSTANTLY FORSAKE THE STUPID OLD BEAST, AND TRUST TO HIS OWN STRENGTH, COURAGE AND INTELLIGENCE FOR SALVATION?—What has the old blind horse now at the head of the Government done better than to stumble over since he has been in that position? We are now in the deep flood, and if we would save ourselves we must abandon this blind old horse who is attempting to buffet the waves but is plunging deeper and deeper into the vortex.—*Henderson News*.

THERE ARE EIGHTY PEOPLE IN GREAT BRITAIN WHO HAVE AN INCOME OF OVER £500,000 A YEAR—ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILLION IN GOLD.

PRICE AND SHELBY HAVE JOINED THEIR FORCES IN MISSOURI. THEY ARE ABOUT 12,000 STRONG. PRICE'S FORCE HAS REACHED FARMINGTON, TWENTY MILES NORTH-EAST OF PILOT KNOB.

GREAT BARGAINS!!

In order to reduce my present very large stock of China and Glassware, and to make room for my Fall Importations, I will from this date sell all goods in my line at the cheapest New York cash prices, wholesale and retail, without adding charges for package, freight or other expenses.

R. ALBERT,  
2d fl., one door below G. Arthur's confectionery.  
French China, Glass and Queensware  
A fine new stock at and below Cincinnati prices,  
Model China Store, 2d Street.

## From the Richmond Enquirer, Sep. 17. Late and Interesting Southern News

### THE LAST OF MORGAN.

A very large concourse of citizens attended the funeral of the late chieftain Morgan yesterday. The body was laid in state in the capitol from 9 o'clock until 12, during which period it was visited by throngs of ladies, soldiers and citizens. At 1 o'clock the funeral column, under the command of Brigadier Gen. Kemper, formed in front of the capitol, and consisted of the Public Guard, Captain Gay, the Fire Brigade, Captain Charters, a detachment of Pemberton's Heavy Artillery Battalion, and Lieut. Col. Atkinson. The President, Secretary of War, Governor of Virginia, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Mayor of Richmond, and members of the Council and Hastings Court, united in the procession. The pall-bearers were Lieutenant General Richard Ewell, Brigadier Gen. Gardner, Brig. Gen. Kemper, Brig. Gen. Preston, Brig. Gen. Lawton, Brig. Gen. Smith, Col. Cox, Col. August, Col. Smith and Maj. Bassett. The Rev. George Patterson, of the Episcopal Church, and Chaplain of the Confederate States Army attended as officiating minister. The procession moved from Capitol Square at 2 o'clock, and proceeded out of the western gate through the principal streets, Hollywood Cemetery, where the hero was laid in the tomb; the funeral services were read, the customary shots were fired over him, and "He was felt alone in his glory."

COLONEL MOSBY WOUNDED.

While the gallant Col. Mosby was returning from a scout with only two of his men, near Washington City, he was suddenly attacked by seven Yankee cavalry. In the encounter we regret to have to state Col. Mosby received a flesh wound in the thigh from a pistol shot. He expects to be in the field in a week or two.

### GENERAL GRANT'S LETTER.

From the Richmond Whig, Sep. 14.

The Yankee Lieutenant General, having no more flanking to do, and unable to advance, finds some leisure on his hands, and has taken to writing letters. We do not discover that he is any more fortunate in the use of the pen than of the sword. He writes no better than he fights, but exhibits the disregard of truth in composition that he does of life in battle. The "rebels" quoth he, have now in their ranks their last maul. The little boys and old men are gadding prisoners, gadding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched positions! Indeed! Then the little boys and old men whipped off your picked troops from the railroad bridges at Mattocks and across the Staunton River.—Can a country be conquered in which the little boys and old men are better soldiers than the best troops you can send against them? Do little boys and old men form a good part of the garrisons for the entrenched position in front of Petersburg and Richmond? and you with your hordes of veterans unable to carry positions so defend! We have robbed the cradle and the grave!—haw-haw! Do you object to the latter because you think it is the greatest business of a soldier to feed and not rob the grave? If such be your theory it must be confessed your conduct has been in admirable harmony with your opinion.

No man since Napoleon has offered such a banquet to the grave. Your line of march from the Rapidan to the Weldon Railroad is a wide and continuous Golgotha. Your campaigns have been carnivals of death.—From your attacks on Fort Donelson, where your hecatombs of dead outnumbered the garrison within the fort, to the last of your innumerable defeats in front of Petersburg, you have done nothing but feast the worms and the vultures and the wild dogs that follow in your rear as young chickens follow the mother that feeds them. The grave, however, your guilty soul must have quaked when you wrote the word.

But suppose our little boys and old men were (as they may yet be) in the service you describe, what would it prove but that you are waging war with military forces merely, but with the people? When Napoleon undertook to conquer Spain, one of his Marshals said to him wisely; Sir you will not succeed; you are making war not against armies, but a nation. Every one able to lift a musket will become a soldier. You can never conquer them! The words were prophetic. The result only furnished another illustration of the truth which all history teaches, that a brave, united, patient, persistent and determined people, especially if they have such numbers, such resources and such extent of territory, as we possess, can be subjugated by no force that is practicable to move against them. This fact was signally attested in the first contest of our fathers for freedom.

Just as Grant now writes the British commander, and with much better results, than he learned from several persons who took passage at Carrollton, Ky., that a company of men raised in Carroll County, for the Federal service, had been captured by Jesse. The men were equipped, and were on their way to Henry County when captured.

Col. Price, commanding Elk River bridge, availed that price at daylight. Forrest took possession this morning of a force estimated at 8,000 strong, with three batteries.

In the fight at Athens on, on Saturday, 500 men of the 6th and 8th Maryland cavalry were captured.

Forrest is reported to have butchered all the negroes captured who were in Federal uniforms.

BY TELEGRAPH.

### Movements of General Forrest—His Capture Sulphur Springs, with 7,000 Men.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 26.—Forrest, with his whole force, advanced upon and destroyed Sulphur Springs yesterday.

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# THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE. SEP. 29

Increase of the Price of the Bulletin.  
The Subscription price of the BULLETIN will hereafter be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, instead of ONE DOLLAR.

PREMIUM ON FLOWERS.—Mrs. Wm. McCLANAHAN, of East Maysville, received the Premium at the Ripley Fair for the nicest collection of Flowers.

**FIRE.**—A new building just erected by Mr. JOHN HERNDON, near Lewisburg, was destroyed by Fire last Thursday night. It was the work of an incendiary.

**MASON AND LEWIS FREE FROM THE DRAFT.**—A letter from Provost Marshal Gainer states there will be no draft in Mason and Lewis Counties, their quotas having been filled.

**Revival of the Clothing Trade.**—Mr. Louis DESSAR has returned to this City, and re-opened his CLOTHING STORE, on the Corner of Market & Second Street.—He has just received, direct from the East, a splendid stock of the most beautiful and fashionable Fall and Winter Suits, Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Furnishing Goods for Gentlemen, to be found in the Emporiums of Fashion in the East. The business will be under the control of Mr. JNO. ALEXANDER, who will be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with call.

**Steamer Jennie Brown.**  
Mr. Joseph Ross, having retired from the firm of Ross, Power & Co., has attached himself to the Jennie Brown, in the capacity of First Clerk. Mr. Wm. BEAM, also of this city, is his assistant. The gentlemen are favorable known to the community, and will spare nothing which will add to the interest of passengers and shippers.

Below we publish a list of premiums awarded to citizens of Mason county at the Ripley Fair.

1st premium on aged Bulls, W. W. Baldwin.

1st premium on 2 year old Bulls, Richard Kirk.

Premium on yearling Bulls, W. W. Baldwin.

1st and 2d premium on Bulls under one year old, W. W. Baldwin.

Premium in sweepstakes, Bulls W. W. Baldwin.

1st premium, aged Cows, W. W. Baldwin.

2d premium, " H. Smart.

1st premium on 2 year old Heifers, W. W. Baldwin.

2d premium on 2 year old Heifers, H. Smart.

1st premium on 1 year old Heifer, H. Smart.

Under 1 year old W. W. Baldwin.

Premium in sweepstakes, Cows, H. Smart.

1st premium on 3 year old Foal, in Haines, Davis, Heckinger.

**PRICES FIXED.**—The tailors of Philadelphia have just adopted a new scale of prices which puts up dress coats to \$10 50 for the making merely, overcoats \$11, pantaloons \$2 75, vests \$2 25. These are pretty stiff prices, half as much as the entire cost of these articles three years ago.

General Sheridan captured 20 pieces of cannon and 1,000 prisoners at Fisher's Hill.

General Breckinridge has gone to take command of the rebel Department of the South-west.

**The Rebel View of the Presidential Election.**

From the Richmond Examiner, Sep. 6th.

The South is to act the controlling part in the Northern election. The issue of November is to be decided by the armies in Virginia and Georgia. Lincoln's whole hope of re-election begins and ends in military success.

Without some decided achievement by Grant or a destruction of the Georgian army by Sherman, every State at the North will cast its vote against him, except Vermont and Massachusetts. The success must not be moderate, but great enough to promise a decisive influence in securing the objects for which he is conducting the war. If he fails to accomplish something worthy of the great exertion he has made in the campaign, he will be beaten at the polls, and a new party will succeed to power which will avenge the South, and hold out the olive branch.

The South is fighting for peace, and peace alone. She is resisting aggression, she aims neither at the conquest or humiliation of her adversary. For the first time now in four years, is there a prospect of securing this long and ardently sought desideratum.

All the powerful inducements which have served her to the struggle for four years, are now concentrated in the space of four months.

The Administration at Washington will put forth all its power and energy for effecting by November the purposes which it has so eagerly endeavored to compass during the preceding stages of the war. It is not merely bent toward us which now inspires its members; to this powerful motive they have now added the desire of prolonging their power, and overthrowing their adversaries whom they hate even more intensely than they do ourselves.

Our policy is emphatically to stand on the defensive and risk nothing; but, at the same time, it is more important that ever that we should bring every resource into requisition, and employ all the vigilance and activity of which we are capable. The business of the next sixty days will be to hold our own and suffer no disaster; but it will be no easy task. The enemy will redouble his exertions, and throw a desperate activity into all his operations. He will test our strength and vigilance at every point; and leave no labor or artifice untried by which advantage, or even *etc.*, may be secured.

Now is the hour for every man in the South to do his duty and to his post.

We can afford any sacrifice collectively and individually, to make sure of these two months. The sick may leave their hospitals a little too soon, and even the lame and decrepit take their stand in the breastworks to advantage now. Furloughs may be refused with eminent propriety, and the men

who are skulking beyond their time in the interior should be shamed into their duty or dealt with as deserters or traitors. Every expedient should be used to pile up strength in the eight week of crisis at hand.

The prospects of the Confederacy were never more brighter than at this moment, if she deserved success and is resolved to win it; never so gloomy, if tired of the struggle and unworthy of independence, her resolution and zeal fail at the eleventh hour. The task before her is the most easy that she has encountered at any stage of the struggle, if she has addressed herself to it in the proper spirit; it is the most difficult and doubtful if she relax in resolution and omit any of the exertions and precautions demanded by the occasion.

It is no spirit of distrust that these resolutions are made; but in a spirit of warning and hopeful exhortation. The crisis is of a character to gladden the heart of every brave man, confident of the issue. All the anxieties and trials of years are to be concentrated into a few weeks, and the often proclaimed limitation of 'sixty days' to the strife is at last to be realized. In all probability the next sixty days will in fact decide the contest. The Washington administration, under the spur of necessity, will bring the whole power which they can command into requisition. If they fail, then the war will fail, not merely by a change of dynasties, but because it will have demonstrated that the maximum power of which the North is capable has been brought to bear, and failed to effect the object of subjugation. It will not be that Mr. Clellan is disposed to peace or his party averts to further war; that peace will come; but it will be because a war administration, employed the full resources and power of its country when its finances were unpreserved, will have failed to subdue the South, and because the inference will be irresistible that what could not be accomplished by war administration in the full vigor of Federal resources cannot be by a administration succeeding to power after these resources had been materially reduced.

**KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.**  
HARRISON, Sept. 20th, 1864.  
The Students of Kentucky University assembled for the purpose of drafting resolutions with reference to the removal, by death, of CHARLES R. DIXON from our midst. J. M. CLYDE was called to the Chair, and J. W. MOUNTJOY appointed Secretary. The committee appointed to draft the resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

**HARRISON,** Our beloved fellow student CHARLES R. DIXON, of whom we are deeply grieved to learn that his soul has been taken from our midst to rest, we hope and believe, on the bosom of our Savior to whose service he in early youth consecrated himself, therefore,

**Resolved,** That we appropriate fully the modesty, fidelity and honor with which he exerted every trust confided to him, while he was one of our number, and that we feel deeply the loss of one who, in his Christian life and exemplary character gave strong example to his hope and faith in the promises of our Savior.

**Resolved,** That from the depth of our hearts we tender to his friends, for whom we feel a faithful attachment, and especially to his mother, whom he often mentioned with expressions of the warmest affection, our sympathy and confidence; and that we assure them that we humanly wish them to be comforted in their affliction, and that we will do what we can to assist them in the quiet and sorrowful duties of life.

**Resolved,** That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to C. H. Miller, and for publication in the *Christian Review* and *Mayfield Bulletin*.

JOHN S. PHELPS, C. H. MILLER, JAMES W. RANDALL, WILLIAM P. HANKEY, COM. JAMES C. KEITH, ALBERT MYLES.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, California, Aug. 1st, 1864, at the residence of the Hon. Horace L. Allen, by Rev. Kavanagh M. ATTICHER EBERTS to Miss BETTIE STEVENSON, daughter of the late Col. THOMAS B. STEVENSON, of this city, No card.

At the residence of bride's parents, in Dover, Mason county, Ky., Tuesday morning, Sept. 27, 1864, by Eld. H. Turner, Mr. H. F. FRANKLIN, of Flemingsburg, to Miss BETTIE TABER.

[Lexington Observer please copy.]

**Home-Made Kip Boots,**

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

CALL AND EXAMINE!

**BLUM & HECHINGER'S**

NEWLY ARRIVED STOCK OF

**FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!!**

AT THE RED CORNER.

HENRY E. POORE. THOS. CORYELL.

**POGUE & CORYELL,**

GRAN, COMMISSION & FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN COAL,

COR. of LIMESTONE & FRONT STS.

**MAYSVILLE, KY.,**

**WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN;**

and will give special attention to any business entrusted to our care and forward at the lowest rates.

**WE WILL FURNISH BLACKSMITH, CANE-  
NEL AND POMEROY COAL, in our Yard, as  
cheap as it can be bought in the river.**

Maysville, Sept. 22, 1864.—[Engle copy.]

**Books & Stationery!**

I HAVE SOLD MY STOCK OF BOOKS,

STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, &c.

**MR. JAMES SMITH,**

will continue the business at the old stand, take pleasure in bespeaking for him's continuance of the custom so long and liberally bestowed on the old concern. He will be assisted by

**MR. DANIEL S. BONIWELL,**

who is eminently qualified both by his experience and his obliging and accommodating disposition to render satisfaction and pleasure to all who may favor him with a call.

Sept. 18, 1864. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

— HAVING PURCHASED THE

**BOOK & STATIONERY HOUSE!**

G. W. BLATTERMAN, I propose to conduct the business in all its branches. The stock is now complete and comprises a full assortment of School Books.

Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, Prayer Books, Foolscap, Letter & Note Paper, every var., Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Blank Books, Wall Paper and Window Paper,

And every description of goods kept in a first class establishment.

My stock of School Books is full and complete and I am prepared to furnish schools and scholars upon the most reasonable terms.

JAMES SMITH.

Maysville, Ky., September 29th, 1864.

—

TEAS—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX MADDOX.

FOR A  
**FINE HAT!!**  
CALL AT THE  
**RED CORNER!!**

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., etc.

dec 17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

SILVER PLATED WARE!—CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, etc., AT LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES dec 17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

ADAMS' EXPRESS!

OUR EXPRESS FOR CINCINNATI is carried on the fine Steamers

BOSTONIA, NO. 3

and

**MAGNOLIA.**

Accommodating messengers will be found on both boats. Bills are closed as follows:

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 o'clock, P. M.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9:30 o'clock, A. M.

This table is positive, and will be strictly adhered to.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

A. M. JANUARY & SON, AGENTS.

Maysville, August 4th, 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC!

ADAMS' EXPRESS!

OUR EXPRESS FOR CINCINNATI

is carried on the fine Steamers

BOSTONIA, NO. 3

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A. M. JANUARY & SON, AGENTS.

Maysville, August 4th, 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC!

ADAMS' EXPRESS!

OUR EXPRESS FOR CINCINNATI

**SIEGEWALL JACKSON.**  
A Sentinel.

The Rev. Dr. Moore of Richmond, in a sermon on the memory of the much-loved and lamented Siegewall Jackson, narrates the following incident:

"Prayings to the first battle of Manassas, when the troops under Gen. Siegewall Jackson had made a forced march, on halting at night they fell on the ground exhausted and slept. When their arrival was reported to the General's tent and said, 'General, them men are all worried, and there is not one but is asleep. Shall I wake them?' 'No,' said the noble Jackson, 'let them sleep, and I will watch the camp to-night.' And all night he rode around that lonely camp, the lone sentinel for that brave, but weary and silent host of Virginia heroes. And when the glories of morning broke, the soldiers awoke fresh and ready for action, all unconscious of the noble vigil kept over their slumbers."

'Twas in the dying of the day,

The darkness grew so still,

The dying pipe of evening birds

Was hushed upon the hill;

Atneath the shadows of the vale,

Slumbered the men of might,

And on lone sentry paced his rounds,

To watch the camp that night.

A grave and solemn man was he,  
With deep and sombre brow;  
The dramatic eyes seemed looking up  
Some unaccomplished vow.  
The wistful glances peered o'er the plains,  
Beneath the starry light—  
And with the minunited name of God,  
He watched the camp that night.

The future opened unto him  
'Twix grand and awful scroll;  
Manassas and the Valley march  
Came bearing o'er his soul—  
Richmond and Sharpsburg thundered by  
With that tremendous fight,  
Which gave to him the Angel hosts,  
Who watched the camp that night.

We mourn for him who died for us,  
With that resistless moan;  
While up the valley of the Lord,  
He marches to the Throne!  
He kept the faith of men and saints,  
Soulings and pure and bright,  
He sleeps—and all is well with him,  
Who watched the camp that night.

Brothers! the midnight of the Cause  
Is stricken in our fate;

The demon Gothic pollute our halls

With fire, lust, and hate.

Be strong—be valiant—be assured—

Strike home for Heaven and Right!

**THE SOUL OF JACKSON STAKES ABOARD,**

AND GUARDS THE CAMP AT NIGHT,

Proposal.

The violet loves a sunny bank,  
The cowslip loves the lea,  
The scarlet creeper loves the elm,  
But I love—thee.

The sunshine kisses mount and vale,

The stars, they kiss the sea,

The west winds kiss the clover bloom,

But I kiss—thee!

Why couldn't Cain go to sleep? Because he wasn't Abel.

There are young women who lay their heads upon the bosom of one lover to gaze and wink at another.

Why do you set your cup of coffee on the chair, Mr. Jones? Said a worthy landlady one morning at breakfast. It is so very weak, ma'am said Jones, I thought I would let it rest.

A Union resting upon the consent of every State, and existing alone by interest and affection, is as strong as adamant. A Union resting upon force and coercion, is as weak as a rope of sand, and cannot long be held together.

Slaves buy negroes in Africa to useful employment in the sugar and cotton regions. Substitutes brokers and yelping abolitionists steal negroes from the slave States, in order to sell them for soldiers to be shot. Now who is the real friend of Sambo? and who are the most honest?

WISCONSIN.—Hon. G. A. Endridge, one of the Congressmen from Wisconsin, writes to Washington:

"Our people are wild with enthusiasm for the nominees of the Chicago Convention. We shall carry Wisconsin."

Ex-Governor Bigler has been nominated to Congress by the Democracy of Clearfield County.

**W. P. COONS,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
OFFICE, west side Court St.,  
Aug 15 1864. **MAYSVILLE, KY.**

**GEO. W. WROTON.**  
**Homeopathic Physician,**  
SECOND STREET, Maysville, Ky.  
Office at Mrs. Wroton's. [Mar 10]

**W. S. FRANK,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
COURT STREET,  
Maysville, Ky.

Prompt attention paid to Collecting.  
February 15th, 1864.

**J. K. SUMRALL,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties.  
OFFICE--West side of Court Street.  
Jan 15, 1864.

**E. C. PHISTER,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1864.

**H. C. LLOYD.** **W. H. RICHARDSON,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,**  
**TEAS & TOBACCO,**  
**FORWARDING & COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
OPPOSITE GODDARD HOUSE,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL

YOUR ATTENTION TO THE ABOVE CARD, AND  
SOLICIT A PORTION OF YOUR PATRONAGE, PROMISING TO  
FILLS ORDERS PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED OURSELVES FOR THE PURPOSE OF INDUCING MERCHANTS TO MAKE THEIR PURCHASES HERE INSTEAD OF ELSEWHERE; AND AS OUR GOODS ARE BOUGHT DIRECT FROM FIRST HANDS IN THE EASTERN MARKET, BY OUR BROKER, WE MAKE THIS PROPOSITION TO MERCHANTS:

THAT WE WILL DUPLICATE ANY BILL BOUGHT IN CINCINNATI, AND IF GOODS ARE NOT WHAT WE REPRESENT THEM, THEY CAN BE SENT BACK AT OUR EXPENSE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST 20 LBDS. CHOICE NEW N. O. SUGAR; 10 " PRIME " "

50 BBLS. LOVINGER'S PHILADELPHIA REFINED SUGARS—CRUSHED, GRANULATED, POWDERED AND COFFEE.

50 BAGS CHOICE YELLO & BRIGHT GREEN COFFEE

MOLASSES—OLD AND NEW CROP;

MACKREL—in all sizes, direct from Boston, last crop 1863;

40 KEGS NEW CROP N. O. MOLASSES;

50 PACKAGES MACKREL, IN BBLS, HFB. BBLS,

QR. BBLS. AND KEGS;

25 LBDS. CHEST CHOICE GUNPOWDER TEA;

20 GROSS FINE CUT CHewing TOBACCO;

CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO, IN HALF POUND

AND 5 POUND PACKAGES;

50 CADDIES CHOICE CHewing TOBACCO;

20 BINS CHOICE CHewing TOBACCO;

50,000 CIGARS, ASSORTED BRANDS;

75,000 WHITE AND BUFF ENVELOPES;

CAP, NOTE AND LETTER PAPER;

500 BOXES SARDINES, HALVES AND QUARTERS;

35 DOZ. COVE AND SPICED OYSTERS, IN 1 &

2 LBS. CANS;

152 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE WINE;

12 BOXES NATIVE WINES;

CHOICE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, IN

BARRELS AND BOTTLES;

CAMOMILE WHISKY;

RECTIFIED WHISKY;

FRENCH BRANDY; GIN; GINGER WINE

Raisins; Figs; Almonds; Buckets; Tubs; in nests;

WRAPPING PAPER; FANCY, TOILET AND BATH SOAPS;

WASHBOARDS; BROOMS; CORDAGE; MATCHES; SPIES; STAR AND TALLOW CANDLES; CHEESE; CRACKERS; SHOT; ETC.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY

MERCHANTS PARTICULARLY TO OUR STOCK OF GOODS.

WE RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THE ORDERS OF THE TRADE

GENERAL, PRETENDING SATISFACTION IN ALL CASES.

**W. L. & J. L. PEARCE,**

Nos. 15 & 16 Sutton St., (Opp. Lee House)

MAYSVILLE, KY.

MARCH 24, 1864.

Liquors!

RECTIFIED WHISKY sold at Cincinnati prices.

GINGER WINE, GIN, BRANDY, and with a superior lot of OLD BOURBON WHISKY

at all prices.

RESPECTFULLY,

**LLOYD & RICHARDSON.**

Maysville, Ky., March 3, 1864.

NEW CHINA, GLASS

AND

QUEENSWARE HOUSE!!

R. ALBERT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER

Second Street,

One door below Gen. Arthur's Confectioner Store,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

French and English China, Glass,

QUEENSWARE & FANCY GOODS,

in great variety, as Vases, Toilet sets in China,

Parian Marble and Bohemian Glass,

Porcelain Boxes; Fancy and Toy

Boxes, Tea Sets, etc.

DINNER AND TEA SETS,

of all qualities,

ORNAMENTED AND FINE GILT

SILVER PLATED AND BRITANNIA TEA SETS,

Castors, Etc.,

PLATED TABLE WARE; IVORY, BONE AND WOOD

HAIRED FORKS AND KNIVES; CHINA TRAYS

AND WAITERS, OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS IN

EUROPE.

Also, the largest and most complete stock of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

(FORMERLY DENNISON MOUSE)

CALLEHER, NELSON & CO.,

Proprietors.

Fifth street, near Main

CINCINNATI, O.

all of which I will sell for CASH at the VERY

LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES.

For accommodation to the wants of customers

and principles of my business, call and judge for yourselves!

R. ALBERT.

Maysville Feb 4, 1864.

O. & B.

LADIES,

YOU WILL FIND AT THE

HARDWARE HOUSE, 2d Street,

IVORY HANDLE KNIVES,

PLATED DESERT KNIVES,

PLATED CIGAR TOOLS,

PLATED NAPKIN RINGS,

BUTLER KNIVES,

CALL BELLS & TABLE MATS,

BREAD & FRUIT TRAYS,

WAITERS, &c., &c.,

LOW for CASH.

OWENS & BARKLEY.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Keep Cool

ICE! ICE!!

WE have commenced running our Ice

Wagon, and will deliver ice to any part

of the City.

Persons desiring ice through the day, can obtain it at Richard Watkins' Grocery Store, on Wall street, or at Wm. Watkins' on Market St.

W. M. ATKINS.

May 19, 1864.

RICHARD WATKINS.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1864.

E. C. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1864.